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Minority report of the Treasury Investigating...

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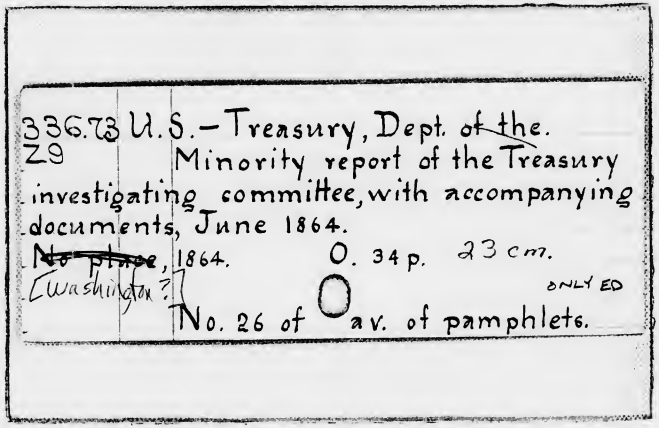
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No. 26

MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

TREASURY

Investigating Committee,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

J — Treasury Dept of the

JUNE, 1864.

6 Ag.'86. L & Co.

THE INVESTIGATIONS

IN THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MR. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Select Committee, directed to investigate certain subjects connected with the Treasury Department, made a report yesterday. The Committee say they made a complete investigation, going from room to room, and examining various employees of the Printing Bureau. The officers of the Bank Note Company were all examined with regard to their relations to the Department. The subject of immorality occupied their attention whenever witnesses were produced by Representative Brooks, with the aid of Col. Butler; but the examination was confined to limits, and was not extended to any time prior to the date of the appointment of Spencer M. Clark, Superintendent of the Note Printing Bureau; nor was any examination made into his private character, only so far as it affected his relations to the Government.

Forty witnesses were examined. The Committee say they find the system of printing adopted by the Treasury thorough, but that great efforts were made from time to time for better security; that no false or fraudulent issues could be made without collusion between the Superintendent and his subordinates, and that no evidence was produced that a single dollar had been fraudulently issued in the

Department. The cost of printing, as compared with that charged by the Bank Note Company, is heavily in favor of the former, in some cases 400 per cent. The Committee say the Bank Note Company have made persistent attempts to break up this printing by the Government, and throw obstacles in the way, and injure the personal character of Mr. Clark; and further, that attempts have been made to buy Mr. Clark off from the service of the Treasury; that he refused all such offers, and the Committee find that he has been a faithful and energetic officer, and that all of his official acts are worthy of the confidence of the Government.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, from the Minority Committee presented the following

MINORITY REPORT:

That, in pursuance of the Resolution of the House, April 30, 1864, they have attempted to give the subjects therein mentioned the investigation required by the House; but they regret their inability so to do, if not from want of time, from the resolutions and conclusions arrived at by the majority of the Committee, that their powers were much more limited than the minority seem to think they are, under the words of the broad Resolution:

"To investigate and report upon the allegations (set forth in the Preamble of the Resolution), and *any other* allegations, which *have been*, or *may be made*, *affecting* the integrity of the Administration in the Treasury Department."

One of the members (Mr. Brooks) before entering upon an examination of the testimony, protests now, as he protested upon the floor of the House, April 30, against the misrecitation of his remarks in the House, April 29, made by Mr. Garfield, in the resolution creating this Committee as to the printing of the public money. Mr. Brooks did not allege, as stated in the resolution passed under the pressure of the previous question, that this printing had "led to the sacrifice of millions and millions of the public money," but, as officially reported in the *Globe*, did say—

"had led to *the peril* of the sacrifice of millions and millions of the public money."

The coinage of a country, and the superintendence of that coinage, is the highest trust which can be given to mortal man—and hence at all times, in our own country, and in all ages in other countries, ingenious and effective checks and counterchecks have not only been devised for man to watch man—but it has ever been the effort of wise and honest administrations of governments to install men in such trusts, whose antecedent and existing characters have been such as to command not only unlimited, but universal confidence. The Mints of the United States have now been in operation over seventy-one years, and the whole amount of their coinage, gold, silver and copper, as shown in the December (1863) report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was, up to the end of the then fiscal year, but $889,635,497. The suspension of specie payments having banished this coin from circulation, all but the copper (a very small portion thereof), the vacuum was filled by paper. Of this paper, as shown by the testimony annexed to the report, $850,000,000 have been furnished by Spencer M. Clark, from the Treasury Note Office, within the short period of only twenty-one months—an amount in paper within thirty-nine millions of the whole seventy-one years coinage of the United States Mints. The trust, therefore, reposed in this Mr. Clark has been, in about a single year, equal to that which has been hitherto divided for seventy-one years among numerous superintendents or directors of the Mints, while the opportunities for dishonesty or fraud in printing are in the ratio of the power of the printing press, operated by hydraulics, or steam, to the crucible or matrix of the Mint. Hence, in the selection of a Superintendent of the Printing Bureau of currency and securities, not only the present, but the antecedent character of that Superintendent should be of the very highest order—while the checks upon him from without and within should be as severe and searching as human ingenuity can devise. It appears by the testimony that in one night in May $64,000,000 was in the vault, under the custody and control of the Superintendent.

THE ANTECEDENT CHARACTER OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEY PRINTING.

The Committee, therefore, in order to ascertain whether such a vast trust and treasure as this were in proper hands, felt it their duty, first, to investigate the antecedents of the Superintendent, and next his administration of by far the most important Bureau in the great Department of the Treasury. Their attention was first called to an official report of the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, in 1862, (37th Congress, 2d Session, Report No. 137) in which it appears that this Mr. Clark was then acting engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction under the Treasury Department—a place given him, it appears by the testimony submitted by that department, without any training or previous qualification as engineer. This report distinctly and effectively charges and proves that the now Superintendent of the Bureau of Printing the Public Money was, in June, 1861, guilty of gross collusion and fraud, and, as Engineer in the Treasury Department, connived with contractors (Edward Learned & Co.) to defraud the United States in the matter of marble contracts for the Charleston (S. C.) Custom House, out of very large sums of money, in which they were thwarted then, but in a small part only, by the intervention of the then Secretary Dix. It is unnecessary here to recite this testimony, as it is already matter of record in the archives of the House of Representatives, and can there be seen and read at length. The Committee then (and a Committee too, created by a Republican House,) unhesitatingly advised the removal of this S. M. Clark.

This disclosure, in an important official document, led your Committee into a further investigation of the character of the now Superintendent of the Printing Bureau; and it appeared, by his own testimony, that serious charges had been made against him to the Secretary of the Treasury, officially, or semi-officially, by Alexander C. Wilson, of New York. These charges are of the gravest character, and such as, if made against any man, in any position,

deserve inquiry. They affect the whole business and moral career of Clark. They show him to have no qualification whatever for the very high and immensely responsible position in which he is placed. They affect both his private and public life, and declare him to be both a bankrupt in business and in morals. The 5th allegation is of "Immorality, with specification and detail, and of such a nature that your Committee deemed it proper to have it investigated, and for that purpose the following resolution was submitted May 25th—

"*Resolved*, That in order to verify the 5th allegation, that of immorality (alleged by A. C. Wilson,) Daniel Buck, of Hartford, Conn., be *subpœnæd* to appear before this Committee."

Which resolution, your Committee regret to say, was voted down by the following substitute:

"*Resolved*, That the allegation of Mr. Wilson against S. M. Clarke relates to matters of general character, prior to his official appointment, not to his conduct since his appointment, and the Committee decline to investigate them." (Ayes 4, noes 3.)

THE EXISTING CHARACTER OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEY PRINTING.

This Resolution precluding and forbidding any investigation of the qualification and character of S. M. Clark, and seeming to sanction, that no matter what may have been a man's private life, all *that* is no disqualification for the greatest public trust ever given to any one man (such as that of the superintendence of the printing of nearly nine hundred millions of money,)—your Committee were obliged to give up all further investigation into the antecedents of S. M. Clark, and to confine themselves to matters within the brief period of his money superintendence.

But this brief period discloses, officially, very important, and very suggestive facts—even under all the restraints that have been put upon the investigation by the Resolution to close the testimony submitted and passed in the sitting of this Committee, June 1st (ayes 4, noes 3.) Your

Committee, under that Resolution, have been limited as to all investigation into character, with but one exceptional case, to the official reports made to the Secretary of the Treasury, first by Col. Lafayette C. Baker, a Provost Marshal of the War Department, and, next, by Edward Jordan, Esq., the Solicitor of the Treasury, who re-investigated the report of the Provost Marshal Baker.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROVOST MARSHAL BAKER.

It appears from the testimony that, in December last, one Charles Cornwall, a clerk in the Redemption (Treasury) Department, was detected in stealing some $31,000 or $32,000, and that, about that time, one G. A. Henderson, in the Requisition Warrant Department, was detected in misplacing for money the order of bills on file to be paid, wherefor he received no inconsiderable rewards. These frauds, or rather crimes, creating a good deal of alarm in the Treasury Building, the Secretary of the Treasury, by letter marked "Confidential," December 24, 1863 (see testimony), asked the Secretary of War to direct Col. Baker "to make such investigations and arrests, and exercise such custody of persons arrested as I (he) may find needful," &c. Col. Baker having been put at the service of the Treasury Department, as thus confidentially requested, he commenced his investigations as shown in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the papers annexed.

CONFIRMATION AND INDORSEMENT OF THAT REPORT BY THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

This Report was subsequently submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Jordan, who, in a letter, April 19th, 1864, writes to the Secretary:

"I have further, in obedience to your order, called before me most of the persons whose affidavits are herewith transmitted, and made such other inquiries as it has been in my power to make, touching the matter stated in the affidavits, and the result is, *an entire conviction that the most material*

of these statements are TRUE, *particularly those contained in the affidavits of Ella Jackson, Jennie Germon, and Laura Duvall.*"

THE DISCLOSURES IN THESE REPORTS OF GROSS IMMORALITIES IN THE TREASURY.

These affidavits disclose a mass of immorality and profligacy, the more atrocious as these women were employees of Clark, hired and paid by him, with the public money. These women seem to have been selected in the Printing Bureau for their youth and personal attractions. Neither the Laws of God nor of man, the institution of the Sabbath, nor common decencies of life seem to have been respected by Clark in his conduct with these women. A Treasury Bureau—there,—where is printed the money representative, or expression of all the Property, and of all the Industry of the Country—there, where the wages of Labor are more or less regulated, and upon the faith and good conduct of which depends, more or less, every man's prosperity—is converted into a place for debauchery and drinking, the very recital of which is impossible without violating decency. Letters go thence, arranging to clothe females in male attire to visit "the Canterbury." Assignations are made from thence, &c.

The facts set forth in these affidavits are vouched for by a military officer of the Government, who has now been three years in the confidential employ of the Secretary of War, and who seems to have his unlimited confidence. Indeed, the Secretary of the Treasury had such confidence in this officer, and in the value of his services, that he "confidentially" requested the use of his services in the Treasury Department. The Solicitor of the Treasury, another high and acute legal officer of the Government, and trusted by it in the most important and confidential matters, after a strict and personal investigation, expresses "an entire conviction" that these affidavits are true. But beyond this official testimony, is collateral evidence, confirming and strengthening the testimony of these women. It appears that in September last, on or about the 18th, or

20th, a note signed "H." (marked No. 8 in the Testimony), came into the possession of Miss Ada Thompson, an actress, then residing at 276 Pennsylvania Avenue, and who is presumed by Col. Baker to be a person of good reputte. This note invited Miss Jackson, then an employee in the Treasury Printing Bureau, to go with him "H." Henderson), then also an employee in the Treasury, and with "C." (stated to be Clark, in the testimony of Miss Ada Thompson) to some place well known to the parties. This place turned out to be "the Central Hotel," a Hotel in this city (Washington) indicated as a disreputable place. The Hotel Register, September 19, shows the names of four persons who that night occupied rooms 27 and 28. The handwriting on the Register is shown by Hamilton Seville, an experienced clerk in the Treasury Department, and an apparent expert in handwriting, to be that of Henderson, who, while assuming names for himself and Clark, and the women with them, vainly attempted to disguise his handwriting. Seville also swears very positively that the note signed "H" is in Henderson's handwriting. The testimony of Anthony Lully then goes to show that, in September, between the 18th and 20th, he (Lully) saw Henderson with Clark in a restaurant, as stated in the affidavits of Ada Thompson and T. C. Spurgeon, whence they all subsequently went to the Central Hotel. Such corroborating testimony as this—a note, handwriting, the affidavits of parties whose characters are not questioned, one woman and two men, the eyes of one of them seeing Henderson and Clark together with women employed in the Treasury, and the hotel register in Henderson's handwriting—are, of themselves, without any other testimony, irresistibly convincing. When to all this we add the examination and the report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, of his "entire conviction," who can doubt that S. M. Clark is an unfit man to be trusted with the printing of nearly nine hundred millions of the public money?

This testimony was so convincing to your Committee, that they would not, of themselves, have deemed it necessary to go a step further, but for the intimation thrown out by some of the majority of the Committee, that it was not conclusive to them. Hence they acted upon a letter from Col. Baker, May 19th, 1864, to the Chairman of the Committee, and caused to be summoned a lady now married, Mrs. Bettie Pumphries, formerly Miss Weedan, and whose associations seem to be all of the most respectable character. Her father is a worthy mechanic, employed in the Navy Yard; her husband is a policeman, and accompanied her to the Committee-room. She swears, positively, that a colored woman, named Catherine Dodson, offered her money, when employed by Clarke, a hundred dollars at one time, and a thousand dollars at another, in the name of, and in the presence of Clarke, which she rejected with indignation. Clarke subsequently came to her and said, "So you do not want to speak with me any more." "He made a good friend, but a bad enemy." "Talk with Catherine." "Catherine can talk with ladies better than I can." Miss Weedan, now Mrs. Pumphries, was employed in the Printing Department five months, and left of her own accord. The testimony of this lady, however, is positively contradicted by the colored woman, Catherine Dodson, who, it is but proper to add, is stigmatized in the letter of Col. Baker referred to, as "Clark's procuress."

There is other testimony from two other ladies of good character, Miss Sarah Lully and Miss Clara Donaldson, implicating the conduct of Mr. Gray, Mr. Clark's Superintendent of the Bronzing Department, and Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Clark's Assistant. It is unnecessary to refer to them, save to show that Miss Lully, the daughter of a distinguished and honorable Hungarian, who came over with Kossuth in 1848, and whom Kossuth highly cherished, was dismissed from a place of value to her father, solely because her brother had traced Clark and Henderson, together with Ella Jackson and Jenny Germon to a Restaurant, on the 19th of September, where they subsequently went to the Central Hotel, or because she "would not comply with the wishes of Mr. Gray," representations concerning which was made to Mr. Clark himself; or, to show that Miss

Donaldson again connects Clark with Laura Duvall (as well as Dougherty, his trusted Assistant, in immoralities), in the matter of selecting out Miss Duvall and Miss Jackson, from all other ladies, and sending them, in the Treasury, oyster suppers at night.

At this stage of the testimony, as to the conduct and character of Clarke, and of his sub-Superintendent, in the Printing Bureau, your Committee regret to be obliged to state all further examination upon this subject was closed by order of the majority of the Committee. No opportunity was given to fortify what had been proved, or to go further and establish additional facts. It was not necessary to go further to satisfy the minority that Clark was an unfit person to preside over a Printing Money Bureau where were two or three hundred ladies, but the regret is expressed because the opportunity was not given to bring the majority to a like conclusion.

THE PRINTING BUREAU—FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

These examinations having been pursued as far as permitted, your Committee then directed their attention to the condition of the Printing Bureau, as a mint, or coiner, of currency. What first arrested their attention was the fractional currency. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1863, exhibits the silver coinage of the country to have been, from 1793 to the close of the year ending June 30, 1863, in all, $132,954,860,—of which only $4,251,720 was in dollars,—the remaining being in small coins, from 50 cents to 3 cents. The copper coinage was $3,241,923. The silver coined at the mints of Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, under the act of February 21, 1853—from 1853 to 1863—is reported in December last to have been, in these 11 years, $49,655,730. The Secretary of the Treasury, in estimating on his December report, 1863, what resources he should have from the fractional currency, then ordered by Congress, says:

"The issue of fractional currency has reached the sum of $3,884,800. The best lights lead to the estimate that

before specie payments can be resumed, not less than 40,000,000 will be required by the wants of the community. The sum of $36,115,200 not yet issued may, therefore, be counted on as an additional resource." A very low estimate, inasmuch as, by the law of currency and of circulation, paper, when supplying this vacuum of coin, ever runs far beyond the displaced coin, in amount of issue, and of loss by circulation. The small silver coin of our country were purposely made by Congress inferior in real value to gold, to prevent their exportation, and hence were, prior to our suspension of specie payments, rejected by the Banks, and by merchants generally, who had deposits to make in Bank, thus limiting their circulation, and the demand upon the mint for their coinage. The silver dollar (few or none of late years coined) must weigh 412½ grains, whereas the half dollar weighs but 192 grains, and the quarter but 96 grains. It was then fairly to be inferred that when this coin went out of circulation, and with a nominal value considerably higher than its real value, and a paper circulation, as legal tender took its place, of full value, that the volume of paper would considerably outrun the volume of displaced silver. Some estimates ran up as high as sixty millions of fractional currency, many to fifty millions, and hence the forty millions estimate of the Secretary was far within the limits of the general expectation.

PERILOUS MODE OF PRINTING MONEY.

Your Committee were amazed to find, upon examination, that in April last, when this Committee was created, the recognized issue of the fractional currency was under twenty millions! They cannot account for this discrepancy of reality and of estimate. Upon the discovery, however, of the great discrepancy, they directed their attention to the mode and manner of printing this fractional currency, which to them is utterly unsatisfactory. The white paper upon which it is printed has been very loosely purchased and received, and very loosely handled. It came into the hands of one lady in the Bureau of Printing, and instead of being turned out to the public in a far different direc-

tion returned all of it to her hands, and she passed it over to Mr. Clark. Whatever system of checks and balances Mr. Clark may have for his own guidance, there is no check over him. He keeps no ledgers, balances no books, for an accountant to see and to understand at a glance. The eye is wearied and the mind fatigued by innumerable figures of his, but no clear, close ledger, such as every merchant or corporation has, shows continuously his day's work, or the summary of that work, to be detected by a single glance of his eye. The whole arrangement of this, the most important of the Government, is loose, slovenly, unsatisfactory, and susceptible of a considerable amount of fraud. A plate printer of his, James Lamb, selected at random from the fractional currency workmen, testifies: "There was no security to prevent the fractional currency from being taken or abstracted," when he was at work on the hydrostatic presses, and he adds, "I could have taken off ten sheets a day, from October to December." Mr. Lamb was very sharply cross-questioned, but adhered to this testimony to the end. Nor has there been shown to your Committee any satisfactory disposition that had been made of the numerous spoilt sheets of the fractional currency, sheets of the 50 cent sort, say, upon which two or three parts may be damaged, while the remaining parts are good Indeed, the whole "spoilt sheet" management of Treasury Notes and of Bonds, especially of the *Coupons*, seem to us to be in a very unsatisfactory, if not dangerous state.

We are fortified in these views by a Report of Jan. 2, 1864, to the Secretary of the Treasury, marked D and E, and signed by Mr. Field, the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Taylor, the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and Mr. Chittenden, the Register of the Treasury, and subsequently countersigned Feb. 19th, 1864, by a Senator from R. I., Hon. Mr. Sprague. These gentlemen, in this Report, offer many valuable suggestions and recommendations to the Secretary of the Treasury, to which little or no attention had been paid upon the day of our visit to the Printing Bureau. They advise that the paper upon which the money is

printed should be sent directly from the manufacturer to the Secretary of the Treasury; which is *not* done as advised. They desired that some distinctive mark should be placed upon each sheet; which is *not* done. They detail the mode and manner by which Mr. Clark should be held responsible for every sheet put in his possession; which is *not* done. They recommend a system of checks upon requisitions for paper; to which no attention has been paid. They deem it desirable that daily returns should be made to the Secretary as to each and every sheet; which is *not* done. They find, as this Committee found, that, through the hands of Mr. Clark alone passes all paper into, and out of, the several divisions, and they recommended another counting division; to which no attention has been paid. They recommend, and think the existing laws demand that the imprint of the Red Seal should be affixed in the office of the Secretary himself, under his especial direction, by an officer directly responsible to him—an imprint now done by Mr. Gray, the appointee and employee of Mr. Clark alone. Six distinct and very important recommendations are offered by these gentlemen, holding high offices in the Treasury, to no one of which has any attention been paid.

MISPRINT OF BONDS—LOSS OF $20 NOTES—ACCIDENTAL ISSUE AS TO TIME OF INTERST-BEARING NOTES.

The inattention to these recommendations and the neglect of these precautions are greatly to be deplored—for, without them, an unscrupulous man may rob the Treasury of thousands and thousands of dollars. Apart from the perils of fraud, the existing system tempts and leads to carelessness and theft. Mr. John Oliphant, who has charge of the Loan Branch in the Treasurer's Office, exhibited to the Committee a $1,000 Ten-Forty Bond, erroneously printed, which, with all others of the like kind, Congress, since this discovery, has been obliged to legalize by statute. The number or amount of these in circulation he did not know. Mr. Clark, it would seem, discovered this error some time before it was made known to the Loan Branch in the

Treasurer's Office. The peril of error in the printing of large bonds is obvious without comment, and again demonstrates the necessity for separation of work, and of check and counter-check. The testimony of Mr. John G. Clark, a teller in the banking house of Riggs & Co., also discloses the fact that an interest-bearing note of $20, (if not other notes,) has been issued without any date of issue upon it, or any series of numbers. Taken to the Treasury Department by the teller, Mr. Clark, the remark there was, "It was evidently stolen. It must have been stolen from the Bureau over which Mr. Clark presides." Four or five of these notes were reported to be missing from the Bureau. Clark explained that the $20 note, and three or four others, had been stolen by a scrubbing woman employed by him, and that the sheet upon which it had been printed, had been put into the vault as mutilated money. There would seem to be no need of emigrating to the *placers* of California when scrubbing women can thus pick up $20 notes. Mr. John G. Clark further testified that in April $4,000 of interest-bearing notes were paid him, dated in advance, the 12th and 16th of May. The Treasurer told him they had got out *by accident.* "They were intended for San Francisco, but *by accident* they got out here." These are but accidental illustrations of a "perilous" printing of the public money.

TESTIMONY OF REGISTER OF THE TREASURY AND OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The testimony of Mr. Chittenden, the Register of the Treasury, is, as to this business of printing money, very significant, as well as important. Henderson and Clark, it seems, there again turn up as companions—"intimate associates." Mr. Henderson advanced in his style of living very much—far beyond what Heads of Departments were able to afford. He was understood to keep two or three horses, to have bought a fine house, and to have furnished it elegantly. "I heard yesterday (May 3) he was in Clarke's division, though not employed there"—and there in a Money Bureau, after being removed for gross frauds in his

duties as requisition or warrant clerk!—*there*, where not even a member of Congress can go without a written order from the Secretary himself!

The responsibility, or power, which Mr. Clark has, in himself, or, of himself, that is, exclusively in himself, are worthy of note. It seems, by the testimony both of Mr. Chittenden and of Mr. Field, that in Mr. Clark's department is done all the printing of the interest-bearing Treasury notes, of the Bonds of the United States, of the Certificates of Indebtedness, and of other Securities, even to the affixing of the red Seal, which was once thought to be a great check and security. The apparently written names of Mr. "Chittenden" and of Mr. "Spinner" are printed by Mr. Clark. The red Seal was formerly affixed under the direct supervision of the Secretary, but Mr. Clark has had the "machine" sent down stairs, and placed in his (Clark's) possession! Mr. Field expressively says, (holding a $50 one year interest bearing note):

"The paper on which it is printed is contracted for by Mr. Clark. The paper is delivered to him. The printing is done under his direction; and the *fac similes* of the signatures of the Register of the Treasury, and of the Treasurer, are affixed under his direction; and the seal is impressed under his direction. So that this, which comes to him as blank paper, contracted for by him, leaves his hands with all the attributes of money, in the form of perfected and perfect obligation of the Government. The engraving of the plates is also done under his direction."

Nearly nine hundred millions of money and of obligations have been thus printed by this Clark! Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Field are very emphatic in their criticisms upon this mode of making money. Clarke himself said to both Messrs. Chittenden and Field, "Nothing hindered him from taking any sum of this money, and putting it into circulation, and passing it as money," though, he adds, "It would not be forty-eight hours before, under his system, an over issue would be detected;" but by this time he might

be across the rebel lines, or be off to Europe, with large sums converted into gold. No language can adequately condemn such irresponsibility—even in a Superintendent of unimpeachable and irreproachable character.

We have labored under some difficulty in the procuring of witnesses in Mr. Clark's department, because "a very intelligent man," a Mr. Corven, Mr. Chittenden reports, was dismissed by Clark, because upon his (Chittenden's) request, he (Corven) drew up a statement of fact in writing upon Clark's hydraulic printing. Another expert, Charles A. Jewett, has been sharply attacked, and deprived of employ, because of his disbelief in Clark's capacity or purity. We have already shown how and why two ladies were dismissed. Such action on the part of Clark seems to have struck both the males and females under him with a species of terror, for fear they should lose their, to them, valuable places. But while terror is thus inspired on the one side, reward is given on another. To Mr. John D. Larman, who seems to be a worthy man, having charge of the machinery in the Bureau, a valuable gold watch was presented by Clark, since this investigation commenced.

There is a mass of testimony before us as to the cost of printing, and upon controversies or alleged controversies said to exist between Clark and certain Bank Note Companies, Clark having represented himself, at an early period of the examination, as the victim of a conspiracy by these Bank Note Companies. The most of this testimony seems to us irrelevant, though necessarily taken after Clark began the assault. We have little or nothing to do with costs or controversies of this nature. As a general thing, in every Department, it costs the Government more to do work than it can have it done for by contract, or by private individuals,—but the important question here is not "cost," but "character," "security," &c. Is a man like Clark, with his antecedent, and present character, a fit man to be trusted with the almost irresponsible printing of millions upon millions of public securities? Are the checks and guards upon his Bureau powerful enough to force him to be honest? We do not object to the Secretary of the Treasury keeping a money printing office, if he thinks best, though we deem the Treasury building a very unfit place for such printing,—but we insist upon its being printed by a man of irreproachable character, and with all possible guards and checks even upon *him*. The "cost" is nothing when compared with safety and security. If, as Clark alleges, the Bank Note Companies attempted to buy him off, or bribe him off, as to which there is no proof, but much proof to the contrary, all this is nothing to us, if, as Clark states, he has not been bought or bribed. The singular susceptibility of Clark, however, to approaches of the kind is worthy of note. In the matter of the Charleston Custom House marble job, there was a conspiracy against him in the last Congress. In this Congress, the Bank Note Companies are conspiring against him. He seems ever to be the victim of conspiracies. and the conspiracy now, is not only of the Bank Note Companies, but of about every officer in the Treasury Building working with him. The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. McCullough, employs the Bank Note Companies to print the forthwith coming three hundred millions of currency of the new National Banks, and finds no fault with these "conspirators." The Register of the Treasury, Mr. Chittenden, sees nothing wrong in these "conspirators." One of these conspirators, the old American Bank Note Company, has printed money for years, holding the dies and bed plates, not only for about all of the State Banks, North and South, over a thousand Banks in number, but for the Banks of Canada and the British Provinces, and for the South American States and for Russia and Greece, in Europe. The whole world has borne tribute to their high art as designers and engravers, and to their honesty, purity and reliability. What civilization and art everywhere confide in, Mr. Clark sets down as a conspiracy against him!

MEMBRANE PAPER, HYDRAULIC PRINTING, &c.

Nor have we much to say upon the experiments with hydraulic printing, and membrane paper, going on in the Treasury Building. These are novelties, expensive novel-

ties, far better fitted for the study and the laboratory of the experimenter than for practical work in these times. The worst that can be said of them all is that it wastes time and expenditure, and damages and endangers the Treasury Building itself. While the experiments were going on in the Treasury Building, the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled, by his inability to have printed there in time, his interest-bearing Treasury Notes, to make a 6 per cent. temporary loan of $50,000,000. The loan was made Sept. 8th, 1863, and was not finally paid till June 12th, 1864.—the interest at 6 per cent. all the while accruing, because this Secretary could not obtain in time fifty millions of legal tender notes from the Printing Bureau. To show the cost of the delay, resulting from these experiments, we annex the report of the New York Clearing House upon thirty-five millions only of this loan, the other fifteen millions having been taken in Philadelphia and Boston, at like cost to the Government.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE,
Saturday, January 16th, 1864.

———— Esq., Cashier,

SIR,—Interest upon the Temporary Loan of September 8th, 1863, to the Treasury of the United States has been received by the Loan Committee at the rate of six per centum per annum, from September 8th, 1863, to the several dates upon which the Two Years five per cent. Legal Tender Treasury Notes were paid to the Committee by John J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant Treasurer U. S., and as per the following statement, viz:

1864.							
Jan.	5—	6 per ct. on	$14,560,000	for	119 days,	$285,600	00
"	6—	"	6,160,000	"	120 "	121,846	15
"	7—	"	4,620,000	"	121 "	92,146	15
"	8—	"	3,217,000	"	122 "	64,693	52
"	9—	"	1,655,000	"	123 "	33,554	67
"	11—	"	3,518,000	"	125 "	72,486	26
"	12—	"	1,270,000	"	126 "	26,376	93
	Amount of Loan,		$35,000,000		Interest,	$696,703	68

Estimated on the basis of 182 days for the six months from September 8th, 1863, to March 8th, 1864.

From the above named amount of interest, that which has accrued upon the Two Years Legal Tender five per cent. U. S. Treasury Notes from December 1st, 1863, to the dates of payment, at the rate of two and a half per cent. for the 183 days, from December 1st, 1863, to June 1st, 1864, has been deducted as follows, viz:

1864.						
Jan.	5—5 per ct. on	$14,560,000	for	35 days.	$69,617	49
"	6— "	6,160,000	"	36 "	30,295	08
"	7— "	4,620,000	"	37 "	23,352	45
"	8— "	3,217,000	"	38 "	16,700	27
"	9— "	1,655,000	"	39 "	8,817	62
"	11— "	3,518,000	"	41 "	19,704	65
"	12— "	1,270,000	"	42 "	7,286	88
	Principal,	$35,000,000		Interest,	$175,774	44
Total amount of interest on Loan at 6 per cent..					$696,703	63
" " " Notes at 5 per cent..					175,774	44
Cash Balance received by Loan Committee.....					$520,929	24

The interest thus received has been divided among the Associated Banks in proportion to the interest of each in the joint loan of September 8th, 1863.

The interest apportioned to your Bank is $—— —— and will be paid to you by George D. Lyman, Secretary of the Loan Committee, on and after this day.

Respectfully yours,

C. P. LEVERICH,
Chairman Loan Committee.

To this loss in interest of $520,929 24, should be added the loss of interest on the fifteen millions paid in Boston and Philadelphia.

In conclusion, your Committee have to say, that upon all that branch of the investigation, charged upon the Committee by the House, and involved in the remarks of the Hon. F. P. Blair, now in our military service in Georgia,

we have not been permitted to take any testimony whatever. An effort was made in Committee, June 3d, to investigate the alleged fraudulent subscriptions for the eleven millions excess of the 5-20 Bonds, said by Mr. Blair then to have been 12 per cent. above par, and to have yielded a million and a quarter dollars profit to the takers—but the resolution to investigate was voted down—ayes 3, noes 4. We regret that, in this respect, we have failed to discharge the duty imposed upon us by the House, but it is not our fault, as the record shows.

To show, however, our further sense of the high duty imposed upon us by the House, and our desire to discharge that duty, we again, on the 27th June, made another effort in the following resolution:

Whereas, Major-General Frank Blair, in several letters read by him, on the floor of the House of Representatives, from persons he vouches for as responsible, has charged that:

Treasury officials, by means of outsiders, are now engaged in the most gigantic robberies of modern times, exceeding the former operations of Clive in India.

And whereas, specifications by name and place are given in several of these charges. Therefore, be it

Resolved, "That it is the duty of the Committee, and devolves upon it, by the ample powers given in the House resolution creating it, to enter upon a full and complete examination of these charges."

The resolution failed to pass by the following vote:

Ayes—Brooks, Stuart, Dawson, Steele.
Noes—Garfield, Wilson, Fenton, Davis.

This painful record is aggravated by the fact, in the very sitting when a gallant officer of the army was thus ignored, the Superintendent of Money Printing, whose character we have above described, was permitted to file a letter denying

charges against him, as if in testimony, while to the minority of your Committee was refused the opportunity again to bring Clark before us, and to re-examine him, or others, as to the denials made, though such a re-examination was apparently desired by him, and earnestly desired by us. Your Committee are, therefore, constrained to say that they have not been permitted, in spirit or in fact, to examine into but a very small portion of the allegations made by the newspaper press, or by Mr. Brooks, or by Gen. Blair, on the floor of the House.

Your Committee, in conclusion, beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed at the earliest practicable day to carry into execution, in the Money Printing Bureau, the recommendations of Mr. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, as set forth in a report signed by them June 2, 1864, and subsequently reconsidered and re-recommended by them, and the Hon. W. Sprague, Senator from Rhode Island, Feb. 19, 1864.

Resolved, That Spencer M. Clark, the Superintendent of the Money Printing Bureau, is an unfit man to preside over that Bureau.

JAMES BROOKS,
JOHN T. STUART,
W. G. STEELE,
JOHN L. DAWSON.

From the Documents appended to the Official Report of Colonel, Provost Marshal Baker, to the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Chase), upon the Printing of the Public Money in Washington.

[COPY.]

STATEMENT OF MISS ELLA JACKSON.

My name is Ella Jackson; I am originally from Baltimore, Md.; am 18 years of age; I went to work in the Treasury Department on the 5th of November, 1862; I

procured my situation through the Hon. Mr. Kellogg, M. C. from Michigan; I have worked in various rooms in the Department; am at present in the numbering room, where I have been about six months; I know Mr. S. M. Clark, Superintendent of Currency Bureau; I also know Mr. G. A. Henderson. Some time last Fall, I think in September, I had a conversation with Mr. S. M. Clark and Mr. Henderson in relation to them (Clark and Henderson) procuring two suits of men's or boys' clothes—one suit for myself and the other for a girl named Jennie Germon, who was working in the Currency Bureau. Clark and Henderson were to furnish the male suits, and Jenny Germon and myself were to put them on and accompany them (Clark and Henderson) to the Canterbury, a place of amusement in this city, where females are not allowed, owing to the nature of the exhibitions or plays usually in vogue at that place of amusement. On the evening agreed upon between Mr. Clark, Henderson, Miss Germon and myself to attend the Canterbury, as stated above, Mr. Henderson sent me a note written in pencil, in which he stated, as near as I can recollect, that the suit could not be obtained that night, but would be all ready about Monday noon; that "C" could not go that evening to the Canterbury, but would join us during the evening and go to supper. That the carriage should stop at our door at 7 o'clock, and we, Jennie Germon and myself, should come down alone and get into the carriage. This letter was signed, I think, "H." Mr. Henderson did call at 7 o'clock, as arranged; we went down, got in and drove to Georgetown, back to the Capitol, and stopped at the corner of 1st street and the avenue; got out and walked to the Buhler restaurant, where we found Mr. Clark in waiting. We all had supper, which occupied nearly two hours. Mr. Clark, Henderson, Jennie Germon and myself then went direct to the Central Hotel, corner of 6th street and the avenue. Mr. Clark and Henderson went in and registered names on the hotel register. I do not know what names were registered. Jennie Germon and Mr. Clark occupied a front room, I think the 4th floor. Mr.

Henderson and myself occupied the next room adjoining. We all remained till about 3 o'clock, when Mr. Henderson got up and stated that he was going home. Soon after Mr. Henderson left, Mr. Clark got up and came into my room and proposed to occupy the same bed with me for a short time, which I refused, when he returned to Miss Germon's room. Mr. Clark, Miss Germon and myself got up between 8 and 9 in the morning, and all went to the Buhler Restaurant, where we all got breakfast Came down stairs, Mr. "C." left us at the door and went away, and we went home. Miss Germon was then employed in the press division in Mr. Clark's Bureau. Miss Germon was not discharged by Mr. Clark, but left of her own accord, as she was about to be married. Some time in the month of December, 1863, Mr. Henderson first mentioned to me the plan of going to Philadelphia. After Mr. Henderson mentioned the matter to me I spoke to Laura Duvall about it; she was willing to go. A short time after Mr. Henderson mentioned the subject, Mr. S. M. Clark spoke to me on the subject, and asked me if I was willing to go. I replied yes. Afterwards, Clark, Henderson, Laura Duvall and myself consulted together, and agreed to all go on the following Saturday. Miss Duvall and myself were to go on in the 3 o'clock P. M. train, and Clark and Henderson were to follow in the next train. Miss Duvall and myself went down to the depot, but found on inquiry there was no 3 o'clock train, and at once returned to our house, No. 272 Pennsylvania Avenue. Miss Duvall then wrote a note to Mr. Clark at the department, and sent it by a boy named Willy, who lives at my house. After the boy had delivered Miss Duvall's letter, I sent one to Mr. Clark by the same boy, stating there was no 3 o'clock train, but that Miss Duvall and myself would leave in the 5 o'clock train. Mr. Clark sent back a reply to my note by the boy referred to, telling us to go on and he and "H." would follow by the next train. Miss Duvall and myself took the 5 o'clock train. On our arrival in Philadelphia we went to the Continental Hotel, and registered our names Miss Duvall and Miss Percival. I did not like to register my

own name, as I had relations living in Philadelphia. I do not recollect the number of the rooms we occupied. We had no baggage, in consequence of which the clerk asked for our bills in advance, which request we complied with. Mr. Clark did not arrive until morning, owing to a delay on the road. Mr. Henderson did not come on owing to the arrival of some of his friends from Baltimore that evening. Mr. Clark and Miss Duvall occupied a room together from about 10 o'clock, A. M., until about 7 P. M., (this was on Sunday.) Mr. Clark went out and was absent until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when he returned. Mr. Clark, Miss Duvall and myself were all in the same room until about 9 or 10 o'clock, when we all went to the depot together. We left Philadelphia, I think, at 11 o'clock, and arrived in Washington about 6 o'clock, A. M.

I have frequently worked at the Department late at night; have also worked on Sunday, when Mr. Clark asked me to do so. Clark has very often asked the two Miss Duvalls and myself to *drink ale in his private office; this has usually been done after* 11 *or* 12 *o'clock at night.* I don't think I ever drank more than two glasses at a time in Mr. Clark's room; don't think I was ever drunk in the Department. In the conversation I had with Mr. Clark and Henderson about going to the Canterbury in male attire, both Mr. Clark and Henderson informed me that they had seen Mr. Simm the proprietor, and made an arrangement for a private box. I was confident I could carry out my part of the programme.

In making this statement I desire to say, that I have not done so under any threat, intimidation or promise of any kind or nature whatsoever, but knowing I have done wrong, and have acted very imprudently both with Mr. Clark and Henderson, I desire to give a truthful and open statement of my intrigues and improprieties with the gentlemen alluded to.

Washington, April 9th, 1864.

(Signed) E. JACKSON.

On the 9th day of April, A. D. 1864, personally appeared before me, Ella Jackson, who, being duly sworn on her oath, said that the foregoing statement she had heard read, and knew the contents thereof, that all the statements therein contained are true of her own knowledge, that they are made freely on her part, without fear or threat, or promise of reward, or favor of any kind whatsoever.

A. G. LAWRENCE.
Notary Public.

[Copy.]

STATEMENT OF MISS JENNIE GERMON.

My name is Jennie Germon; I have been employed in the National Currency Bureau since it first went into operation; I think I was the first lady employed in that department; I reside with my sister, Mrs. Hutton, at No. 556 "G" street, in this city; I was formerly employed in the Government printing office, but left and went home to my mother's to live. One day, when I returned to the house, my mother informed me that a gentleman named Clark, from the Treasury Department, had called to see me; that gentleman desired me to call at his office on the following morning; I went as desired, called on Mr. Clark; he informed me that he (Mr. Clark) wanted me to go to work for him in his Bureau; I went to work, and worked until the 21st of September last; I have carefully read and heard read the statement of Miss Ella Jackson, in reference to Messrs. Clark and Henderson, making an arrangement with Miss Jackson and myself to attend the Canterbury in male attire; also in relation to going to the Central Hotel and sleeping with Mr. S. M. Clark; I farther positively swear, that all that portion of Miss Jackson's statement referring to me is true in every particular; some time in the month of May or June last, as near as I can recollect, and just after I had recovered from a severe fit of sickness, which kept me from the Department for nearly six weeks, Mr. S. M. Clark came to me in the office, and asked me to come to his private residence, at the same

time informing me that his (Clark's) wife was absent in the country; I did not at first comply with his request, for me to come to his house and stay with him all night, on the next Saturday night. I do not recollect the day of the month. I went to Mr. Clark's house about 8 o'clock in the evening, he (Mr. Clark) having given me his address, and also described the house. When I arrived I found Mr. Clark at supper. Mr. Clark and myself went to a private bedroom, and both occupied the same bed until morning. I left Mr. Clark's house about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. I saw but one servant at Mr. Clark's house the night I slept with him, and she was a colored woman. The room we occupied was a second-story back room, the same occupied by Mr. Clark and his wife when she (Mrs. C.) was at home. About two weeks after my first visit to Mr. Clark's house, he (Mr. Clark) again asked me to go to his house and spend another evening, this request I complied with; went to his house and occupied the same bed with him (Clark) that I did on the previous occasion referred to above. I recollect distinctly a conversation I had with Mr. Clark the last night I slept with him. He said his (Clark's) wife was very *jealous*, and at one time told him (Clark) that she (Mrs. Clark) believed that the Treasury Department was nothing more or less than a *whore house*.

Mr. Clark has been invariably very kind; soon after my marriage I sent Mr. Clark a note, asking him to send me some money; he did send me, I think $8. On another occasion that I recollect, Mr. Clark has paid me as high as $40; these amounts were independent of my wages earned in the Department.

I desire to state that I have made this statement voluntarily, without fear or promise of reward of any kind or nature whatsoever, but rather than forswear myself I freely confess my shame and disgrace, trusting that no publicity will be given to my statement.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 12, 1864.

(Signed) JENNIE GERMON.

Sworn and subscribed to this 13th day of April, A. D. 1864.

A. G. LAWRENCE,
Notary Public.

[COPY.]

STATEMENT OF MISS LAURA DUVALL.

I am 18 years old; I reside with my mother at 332 G street, in this city; I have worked in the Treasury Department since the 18th of November 1863; I procured the position on a letter written by Major Hallock, of this city, to Mr. S. M. Clark, Superintendent of the Currency Bureau. When I first went to work in the Department, Mr. Clark put me up stairs in the press room, in Mr. Neal's Department; I remained there but two weeks, when Mr. C. put me down stairs in the numbering room; in this room I first made the acquaintance of Miss Ella Jackson, who was in the same Department; Mr. Clark first introduced me to Miss Jackson. Some time last Fall or Winter, an arrangement was made between Mr. Clark, Miss Jackson and myself, to go to Philadelphia; it was understood that Miss Jackson and myself were to go on in the 3 o'clock train, we went to the depot but found there was no 3 o'clock train, and came back to Miss Jackson's room, No. 276 Pennsylvania Avenue; Miss Jackson wrote something on a card, and sent it to the Treasury Department by a boy; Miss Jackson and myself took the 5 o'clock train for Philadephia, and on our arrival there, went to the Continental Hotel, in accordance with the previous arrangement made with Mr. Clark; Mr. Clark, it was understood, would follow in the next train. He did not arrive at the Continental Hotel until about 9 o'clock the next day (Sunday). On Sunday evening, at 11 o'clock, we all left Philadelphia for Washington, where we arrived on Monday morning about 6 o'clock, A. M.

I desire to state that I have not made this statement under any threat, intimidation or promise, but have done so voluntarily, with my own free will and accord.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9th, 1864.

[Signed] LAURA DUVALL.

On this 9th day of April, 1864, personally appeared before me, Laura Duvall, who being duly sworn on her oath, said:—That the foregoing statement she had heard read, and knew the contents thereof; that all the statements therein contained are true of her own knowledge, that they are made freely on her part, without fear or threat, or promise of reward or favor of any kind whatever.

A. G. LAWRENCE,
Notary Public.

[COPY.]

STATEMENT OF MISS ADA THOMPSON.

I am an actress by profession; my residence is at 276 Pennsylvania Avenue; I first became acquainted with Miss Jackson I think on the 12th September last, when I took rooms at 276 Pennsylvania Avenue, as stated above. On the 20th of September last, Miss Jackson came to my room, and in course of a conversation, (she Miss Jackson) informed me that she and a girl named Jennie Germon had made an arrangement with Mr. S. M. Clark and C. A. Henderson to dress in male attire and accompany them (Clark and Henderson) to the Canterbury.

Miss Jackson asked me to fix her hair so that she would look like a boy, I did not fix her hair; she went to Madam Dubois, who informed her that she could not arrange her hair without cutting it. While Miss Jackson was at the hairdresser's, a note was left at Miss Jackson's room. The note was written in pencil and signed H. I handed the note to Miss Jackson on her return; when she read it she remarked it was from Henderson. Miss Jackson read the note referred to in my presence. It stated that the suit could not be procured before Monday; that he (H.) would call for them, meaning Miss Jackson and Miss Germon, at 7 o'clock; they (Miss J. and Miss G.) should come down and get into the carriage, and they would all go where they were to go by some previous arrangement. The carriage called and they all went away and did not return until the following morning. Shortly afterwards, Miss Jackson informed me that they went to

the Buhler Restaurant, met Mr. Clark, had supper, and then all went to the Central Hotel and took rooms; that she, Miss Jackson, slept with Henderson; that Henderson got up about three o'clock in the morning and went home. Clark then came into Miss Jackson's room and wanted to stay with her (Miss Jackson) but she refused; that they all (Mr. Clark, Miss Jackson and Miss Germon) got up at about 9 o'clock in the morning, went to the Buhler Restaurant, got breakfast, and then Mr. C. went away, and Miss J. and G. went home. Some time I think in December last, and while I occupied a room adjoining Miss Jackson's and Jennie Germon's rooms, one morning about 2 o'clock, I heard a great noise in their (Miss J. and G's.) rooms. On the following morning, I asked Miss Jackson why there was so much noise in her room; she replied that Clarke and Henderson came home with her and Miss Germon about 2 o'clock, and that they had all (meaning Miss Germon, Clark, Henderson and herself) had a good time at the office (meaning Clark's private office) in the Treasury Department; that they had all been drinking *ale* and were all drunk, and that Clark and Henderson, while in her (Miss Jackson's) room, had a dispute as to who * * * * , Miss Jackson or Miss Germon; that C. and H. insisted that they, Miss Jackson and Miss Germon should * * * * to have their (limbs) measured, which they, Miss J. and Miss G. done. On or about the 20th of December last, Miss Jackson informed me that Clark, Henderson, Laura Duvall and herself had made an arrangement to go to Philadelphia on the following Saturday evening, viz. December 20th; that they (Miss Duvall and Miss Jackson) were to take the three o'clock train, (Clark and Henderson were to follow in the next train.) They (Miss Duval and Jackson) went to the depot at three o'clock, but found there was no train leaving at that time. They came back to my rooms; I wrote a note for Miss Jackson to Mr. Clark, informing him that there was no three o'clock train, but

* * * * Omitted in the Express from the official document as unfit for publication.

they (Miss Jackson and Miss Duvall) would take the five o'clock train, and asking them (Clark and Henderson) to follow in the next train. Miss Jackson received a note from Mr. Clark by the boy referred to, saying, "go on, and we will follow in the next train." Miss Jackson and Miss Duvall did go on, and stopped at the Continental Hotel. Henderson did not go on, owing to the arrival of some friends from Baltimore; they returned to my house about six o'clock on Monday morning. Miss Jackson frequently informed me that she and other girls working in the Currency Bureau have frequently drank *ale* in Mr. Clark's private office. During the month of December last Miss Jackson seldom came home before two or three o'clock in the morning. She stated to me that during these times she did not work later than ten or eleven o'clock; the balance of the time, to two or three o'clock in the morning, she spent in Mr. Clark's private office. She has often come home very drunk. She told me that Clark kept ale in his private office and treated her and the other girls. I have often seen in Miss Jackson's possession obscene books, pictures and prints, which she, Miss Jackson, informed me were given her by Clark. She had also frequently informed me that whenever new girls applied for situations in the Currency Bureau, Clark would come to her and ask her to find out all about them; that she would make the inquiries, and if she (Miss Jackson) reported that they (the girls) could be improperly used by Clark, they were employed.

I have made the above statement freely, without threat, intimidation, or promise of reward; that I considered it my duty as an honorable and loyal woman to expose a system of the grossest immorality and impropiety practiced by Mr. Clark upon the female employees under his charge.

(Signed) ADA THOMPSON.

Subscribed and sworn to this 11th day of April, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

A. G. LAWRENCE,
Notary Public.

(This Miss Ella Jackson and Miss Laura Duvall were *employees* in the Treasury, under Clark, for a considerable time *after* these affidavits. Miss Jackson left of her own accord, after the Treasury Investigating Committee was created, and Miss Laura Duvall was not displaced till the investigation made it necessary.)

[COPY.]

INDORSEMENT OF THESE AFFIDAVITS, AND OTHERS, NOT HERE PUBLISHED, BY HON. EDWD. JORDAN, SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
April 19th, 1864.

SIR—I have the honor herewith to transmit a report made to me by Col. L. C. Baker, together with a number of affidavits, affecting the conduct and character of S. M. Clark and G. A. Henderson.

In accordance with your instructions, I exhibited these affidavits to Mr. Clark, stating to him that I did so by your direction, and in order that he might have an opportunity to make such explanation or reply as he should deem proper.

His reply to me was, that as to anything alleged against him impeaching his conduct or character as an officer of this Department, he denied it utterly, and that as to any other matter, he scorned to make any answer.

I have further, in obedience to your order, called before me most of the persons whose affidavits are herewith transmitted, and made such other inquiries as it has been in my power to make touching the matter stated in the affidavits, and the result is, an ENTIRE CONVICTION that the most material of those statements are TRUE: *particularly those contained in the affidavits of Ella Jackson, Jennie Germon, and Laura Duvall.*

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What action, if any, ought to be taken, in view of these facts, is, of course, not a question for me to consider.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,

(Signed) EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

HON. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

END OF
TITLE